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## THE MADISONIAN. THE MALIGNANT GOSSIP OF THE

GLOBE. We have so far taken no notice of the

very pusillanimous and disgraceful course pursued by the Globe in regard to the acts lamented death, and its malignant desecration of his memory since. We have not thought proper to disgust our readers, or to shock the moral sense of community by giving additional publicity to the petty but malignant gossip of that print. It has now but little power to do mischief, and we shall not offend our readers by advertising the diabolical fabrications which have day after day appeared in its columns since the decease of General Harrison. It is sufficient to say of them that their object seems to have been to show that Gen. Harrison was the mere tool of his Cabinet-that he knew nothing of their acts, and that he was the unfit and imbecile man in mind and body that the Globe and other prints of its kindred had previously charged. And to prove this, not only is the sanctity of the death chamber and of the tomb violated, and the feelings of the broken-spirited and amiable family of the late beloved President, harrowed and rudely invaded, but the people of the whole union, who have with feelings which do them immortal honor, joined without regard to party in sincere expressions of grief at the sudden and startling calamity of his death, and of respect for his memory, or have by a respectful silence shown their regard for the feelings of others, and their awe and reverence for the power of the Almighty, have been grossly insulted.

For weeks past it has been almost the daily business of the Globe to drag out to the gaze of the world, the privacy of the late President's social visits to the families of his neighbors, of his prompts speeches ever uttered. sick room and death bed, and to do this, not only is truth violated as usual, but the ladies of sing upwards of 40,000 citizens, and sending usual degree of fatigue, and immediately after. ed to office, the late and present friends of these this city are brought up as evidence to sustain the silly and malignant charges. We know not what participation if any they may have had in this disgraceful business, but had they any participation in the matter, we could imagine no more terrible punishment for a modest and true woman, than to see her name even mentioned in that

If our intense disgust with its whole conduct would permit, we might find much amusement in the "backing and filling"-the asserting one day, and explaining the next-the shuffling prevaricating and denying to which the Globe has vipers from insulting him) to his home. Here been obliged to resort to save its friends from he was not permitted to rest. Committees from disgrace and contempt, and to screen itself from Louisville-Loco-focos in disguise-visited him, merited punishment from the living whom it has and with other emissaries from all parts of the had the audacity to involve in this disgraceful

We are not about to enter at length into a controversy so disgraceful. But to show the Amerjustly merited, we make some quotations from one of its communications, remarking, by the way, that the tone and language even of that communication is more decent and respectfulfalse and malignant as it is-than the editorials to which we have alluded.

We quote from an article headed "CAUSES OF GEN. HARRISON'S UNEXPECTED DEATH:"

"One short month has terminated his career, and Death has dashed from his lips the cup containing the precious draught, when it was scarcely tasted.

"All know that General Harrison was aged, (in his 68th year) and consequently infirm; indeed his constitution was more impaired than nany of his age. 68th year) and consequently infirm; indeed his constitution was more impaired than nany of his age. Instead of remaining at home during the canvass of last summer and fall, and permitting his friends to electioneer for him, all that know any thing of the campaign know that he was drawn out by his partisans—out in the woods—here—there—every where—engaged in haranguing large multitudes to advance and secure his election, by proving to the people that he was physically competent to the office. How immense was the labor! how extensive the correspondence, and how great the anxiety of mind, attending his situation at that time, few, in all probability, know."

Gen. Harrison was aged, though not more s than many of his predecessors, but as all his neighbors, and the citizens of Cincinnati, well know, unusually healthful and vigorous for a man of his years. Those who have almost daily seen him for years past walking with elastic step, and expressive eye, up the steep ascent of the steamboat-landing at Cincinnati to the city, and witnessed his utter disregard of bodily or mental labor, can attest this truth. Ay, and here is a sad admission. Gen. Harrison and his friends wished and intended that he should remain at home during the campaign, in the peaceful retirement of his beautiful farm, with his affectionate family, preserving his health and pre paring himself for the important duties of the office which the American people were determined, in spite of all obstacles, should be conferred upon him, not for his own good, but to save the country. But he was not permitted to do this.

The Globe, and other unprincipled papers of

## THE MADISONIAN. FOR THE COUNTRY.

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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 172.

its party throughout the land, almost without exception, commenced their outrageous slanders and abuse of the venerable man. Many wellmeaning but misinformed men of the late Administration party were induced to believe these oft-reiterated charges, and they, too, joined the nalignant cry. Could any honorable man, who valued his character,-any soldier, who prized his professional honor-any man of proper pride, who valued the good opinion of the country, which, from boyhood, he had faithfully served, remain quiet, while in every party sheet sent abroad to the four corners of the land by the officials of the Government, and their minions employed hereand every where-from every post office, custom house, and land office in the Union, were circulated the most unfounded assertions against his intellectual and moral character, and his physical ability-charges of cowardice and want of skill as a soldier, and that he was so mbecile, in mind and body, as to require a committee" to keep him out of the way of ob-

Gen. Harrison would not, and could not, rest uietly under this. "My military reputation is lear to me, and I am astonished that they should be so base as to assail it," said the noble old soldier to us just one year ago, "and I cannot understand how men can be willing to assail and falsify the military history of the country as they do, to reach me." "These things are to be expected, and the degraded source from which they come should be considered," was remarked of General Harrison immediately before his in reply. "Sir," said he "I cannot and will not quietly permit the public to be deceived, and the honor of the country's arms assailed through

> Gen. Harrison did, for a long time, remain at home quietly, leaving the aroused and generous American people, who were burning with indignation at their wrongs, and the tyranny and the deception of their "rulers" continued for long, long years to fight their own battles and avenge themselves and their own chosen candidate. But at last he was compelled, notwithstanding he had refused various invitations to do so, against the wishes of his friends in Ohio, to take the field in his own defence. His first movement was in June last, when he journeyed from Cincinnati, some 250 miles, to Fort Meigs, to meet the people, and to show them there, surrounded by the grass-grown memorials of his own services, and sufferings, and glories, that he was not the "dotard," the "imbecile," "the coward," that he was sworn to be by every Van Buren paper, and almost every office-holder and demagogue in the country. We well recollect the relief felt in this part of

We well recollect the relief felt in this part of the country and New England, by men who had begun to fear that there might be some little truth in the charges of "imbecility," so pertinative truth in the charges of "imbecility," so pertinative truth in the charges of the charges of the country and New England, by men who had begun to fear that there might be some little truth in the charges of "imbecility," so pertinative truth in the charges of the capital truth in the capital truth in the charges of the capital truth in the charges of the capital truth in the capital truth in the charges of the capital truth in the capital truth in the charges of the capital truth in t eral, stopping but a single night to rest at Columbus, on his journey, on the following morning, delivered from the steps of the hotel, one of the most appropriate, ready, and brilliant im-

We next hear of him at Fort Meigs, addreshis clear and powerful voice, without effort, the outermost verge of the immense crowd.

And such was the force, and beauty, and effect of his address, and of his venerable appearance, that shout after shout resounded along the valley of the Miami-Old Miami of the Lakeswhich in years gone by, had been crimsoned with the blood of freeman and foe-and copious were the tears that flowed down the manly cheeks of his hearers. From thence the good man returned by way of Cleveland (where even his venerable presence could not restrain these country, opened the subject of "Abolition," that they might entangle him in his talk."-The wretches, instead of being driven from his door, were treated with mildness, and quietly ican people that the language applied to the referred to his speeches on that subject, and Globe is not too harsh, and that much more is copies were given them. Nor was this all-but we forbear to continue the painful recital.

The People of Ohio well know with what extraordinary ease he discharged these labors. and with what firmness and patience he bore the anparalleled abuse of his enemies.

Those who heard him address the 80,000 people at Dayton, and the crowd at Greenville, at Wooster, and elsewhere, will never forget the thrilling eloquence, the wisdom, mildness and spirit of his effort, or the excited feeling of the crowds of honest and intelligent freemen who heard him. The 23,000 majority which was given him by the citizens of that noble State, against the bitterest opposition of a desperate ress, and of the officers of the State and General Government, and the degraded and malignant attacks of the two most "honorable" and illustriously obscure" Senators, Tappan and Allen, and the prostitution of the Vice President, Johnson, who travelled all over the State in company—the two Senators falsifying history, uttering falsehood and calumny, appealing to the lowest passions of the crowd, and then referring to Col. Johnson for proof of their assertions; and he, poor man, in fear of his party, endorsing in his English, all their falsehoods and perversions show the opinion of those who knew him best. Gen. Harrison was elected.

We make another quotation:

He went to Virginia, to visit the home of his child-He went to Virginia, to visit the home of his childhood, and the scenes of early life; but we are told that
on his way thither, whilst there, and on the road back,
his mind was kept almost constantly on the stretch by
applications to consider claims for office. The few
days that intervened before the inauguration he had
to suffer the infliction of the importunities of the office
begging members of Congress, who had the knowledge of, and access to, his whereabouts.

The Inauguration came. The old President was
mounted on horseback, and instead of proceeding directly to the Capitol, was marched by a circuitous

mounted on horseback, and instead of proceeding di-rectly to the Capitol, was marched by a circuitous route of nearly two miles through an atmosphere of dust. To use the language of one of his political friends, when he arrived there, "his dress was as white as a miller's, and he was so faint that alcohol and other appliances were required to bathe his head and temples." After speaking bareheaded in the open air for an hour and a half with a "trumpet-toned voice," as was said by a paper in this city, to the immense mul-

tude present, he was again placed on horseback, and rode to the White house; but when he arrived there was he permitted to retire for rest and refreshment after the immense exertions of the day? Nay, he had to stand until the vast assemblage could be individually introduced to him. I have heard and believe, that as the visiters came to offer their hands, professedly in congratulation, it was "Here, General, here are my letters," and "Here, General, are mine!"

"At another time, two respectable gentlemen of this city called and found the President in the passage leading to the saloon. He asked them in to the fire, and with a frankness that surprised them said." Gentlemen, I have been almost run down; I cannot stand it: this turning out of worthy men I never will consent to. Only just now a beautiful young looking woman called on me, and said, 'My husband is turned out of employment, and we are actually here in this expensive city having nothing to eat. "My dear sira," continued the President, "it almost kills me; I can hardly stand it: the unworthy will not go out, and the worthy shall not be turned out." Now, this is a fact that can be established upon good authority.

The immedeate cause which worked up his feverish excitement into paroxysm, was a chill produced by being caught in a light rain, being so closely beset as to be detained on his way home after a walk. But when ill, letter after letter came, bearing from this one and the other applications for office. Some of them were left in the hands of friends in this city, and never delivered. Day by day during President Harrison's illness, men were turned out of office. Some who had been expelled before his illness, appealed to him: he assured them that he knew nothing of it, though it was affirmed that he did it. And, but a brief space before his death several were dismissed from their employments.

Thus excited by continued applications, many of

was affirmed that he did it. And, but a brief space before his death several were dismissed from their employments.

Thus excited by continued applications, many of them of a conflicting character, and the mortifying reflection that although he had denounced proscription. he was forced by those around him to do what he never intended, when dozing his mind was continually running on the distress inflicted on the many helpless families within hail of his own dwelling; and yet proscription was still pressed upon him! Who that has ever saw a man laboring in the last stage of inflammation affecting all his vitals—the state in which the President died—does not know that when a subsultus tendinum comes on, and the muttering delirium, as was the case with the President, often interrupted by broken expressions—whilst the patient is pinching and pulling the bedclothes—the mind is ever and anon recurring to and dwelling on whatever was pressing on it and producing anxiety during health. This was the case with President Harrison. Hundreds of individuals had been here from the first of March demanding the places of others, whose proscription they insisted on. Their letters, their personal applications, were forced on the President, and their claims were pressed by the Cabinet. At last, the President is told that if his political friends are not rewarded, his forces will be disbanded, and at the called session of Congress he will find himself in the minority. The work of excision is pressed on. The President is ill, absent from his family, without the kind attention of the wife of his bosom, most of his children and grandchildren are distant. He beheld the friends who had accompanied him to Washington around him, but without the power to resist the torrent and relieve his feelings. He hears only of his cabinet, to know that they are paying off their political friends, by depriving whole families of the means of subsistence. The Preachers of the Gospel, the members of Christian Churches, the meek quiet citizens, who came here

We take it upon ourselves to pronounce these vile assertions and insinuations in regard to the debilitated condition of the President on arriving at the Capitol, as false. When he entered the Senate Chamber, before commencing the Inauwards he commenced, and continued with-out interruption, its delivery, throwing his voice to the very outermost limit of the immense crowd for the space of more than an hour and a half. We were near him then and afterwards as he walked up the steps to the Portico, and we appeal to every man then on the steps of the Capitol to say whether one man in five hundred of that audience could have performed such a task with so little effort or fatigue.

Who that was present will ever, can ever, forget the clear, calm, earnest voice, and impressive manner, with which, near the conclusion of the Address, he, without the usual dictation. took the solemn oath? The whole crowd heard it, and with a simultaneous impulse, without signal or example, all bared their heads, as he appealed to Heaven. From a desire to gratify the wishes of the multitude, the President, in the afternoon, received those who called upon him, but he "shook hands" with none, and but few were introduced or conversed with him.-But we presume and believe that the assertion that men took that occasion to present their applications for office, is another of the usual unfounded statements so common in that paper .-If true, we doubt not that these individuals were some old stagers of the spoils party, for they have not been either few or modest here for some weeks past.

All this might have been prevented had Gen. Harrison followed the example set by "his illustrious predecessor" of stationing an armed sentry at the door of the White House to keep out the thousands of "cobblers and tinkers" and the log cabin gentry" who wished to see their Pre-

It is true that the President elect was impor uned for office, both before and after his Inauguration. He expected it. It was nothing new or strange. The custom of personally soliciting office was introduced into this country by the friends of Gen. Jackson in 1829, and has been practised by them ever since. And though it cannot be denied that many worthy men have been driven by the late terrible reverses to seek office, and that many from a sincere desire to serve their country in the places now held by those who have aided and abetted in plundering the Treasury, have urged their applications .-Yet we have never known any among the crowds we have lately seen, so importunate, so earnest, and pressing, in annoying the late and present President and heads of Department, as those who have all along supported the late and former administration, and held office under them. They are always foremost; and modest, decent men, who have conscientiously labored for years to reform the abuses of the late administration, are jostled aside by these gentlemen so well practiced in making their way to the public crib, and in monopolizing its favors.

The privacy of the President's House, and of his sick room, it seems, from late articles in the Globe, was invaded by these people. And the

upon his dying bed, by the wives of those who, conscious of having abused their offices, and knowing that no manly argument could prevail with a just man, to retain them in office, resorted to such means as these to save themselves from the consequences of their own misconduct.

We do not mean in this, any allusion to any particular individuals named by the Globe; far from it, we honor the motives, and sympathize with the feelings of those ladies who wished to save their husbands or brothers from the just consequences of their violations of duty and propriety. But we have said enough on this

We will only add, that, after a full inquiry no idea that Gen. Harrison's lamented death was caused, or much accelerated, either by the ordinary or unusual circumstances arising out of his official position. We saw and conversed with him alone, a day or two before his illness. and we remember well saying, immediately afterwards, that we had never before seen him in occasion. His manner was calm and quiet, and not that of a man suffering from annovance and nervous excitement. We were present at his leath, and never have we seen a death-bed more eaceful or free from pain. It is true, that for a ew moments immediately preceding his death, and after the good man had become unconscious, the affectionate ladies of his family, his relatives, had been obliged to retire, overcome with watching and grief; but through his whole sickness, the tender care of a daughter's affection soothed his pillow, and anticipated every want.

The most assiduous and skilful medical aid was always at hand, and his last breath was watched with tearful eyes by the brave companions of his youth-by his distinguished Cainet Counsellors, his warm personal friends, and by a few of those who had known him long and well. The venerable man of God was also there to administer comfort in his dying moments.

He died as one could wish himself or his learest friend to die-in peace, and apparently rithout pain, surrounded by his relations and

We have been compelled, by the indecen ourse of the paper alluded to, to utter these entiments, painful as has been the task, and we ow ask all men, of all parties, who possess he common feelings of humanity, if we are not nght in condemning that journal, as devoid of even the decency of the brutes of the field?

The only animal of all the brute creation ever known to disturb the sacred repose of the buried dead, is the Hyena, and the story that this hateful beast is guilty of the act, is yet considered fabulous. We say farther, that if the death of Gen. Harrison was induced, either by his efforts in self-defence, during the late political campaign, or by the importunities of those gural Address, his appearance indicated no un- who sought office, or to be retained in, or restorers making the charge, a

AMOS KENDALL ALIVE.

We had almost forgotten that this Ex-Postmaster General was still in the field, but four columns of extracts from "Kendall's Expositor" in the Globe of the 29th ult, remind us both of the worthy and of his "love of the excitement of composition." He has retired to his den. but has not forgotten either how to growl or to

To reply to such an immense heap of verbiage would be a discouraging task; we propose only a few remarks.

Amos is evidently excited, and gives sufficient proof of "loving the excitement of composition." He appears to be making some high-strung appeals. In the first place, he don't like the special session of Congress, being afraid of what they will do. He says they are going "to abolish the

He speaks of "the tremendous effort to run down the late Administration." That it seemed to Amos and some others "tremendous," we think may be true. General Jackson, however, prophesied, when he got the first two numbers of the Madisonian, that the Administration would be "blown up." "Running down" and blowing up" are pretty much the same, and we agree with Amos, that it was rather "tremendous." At least, we don't wonder he thought so.

He says the objects were "office-seeking and noney-making." Very well, this may not only be innocent, but quite patriotic and useful. It was certain the offices could not be in worse hands, and a change of Government implied a change of officers. The charge of Amos, in the first of these counts, is, that the Republicans sought what they sought, to wit, a change. They got it, too, that's better. Certainly Amos would not say that this great army of Republicans all expected office for themselves.

But there is the sin of "money-making." I is quite certain few people have had much chance of making money for a few years past, and it is equally true, that this was the great fault. The people found that they could not make money as things were going on, but that all were growing poor. They, therefore, wished for a change, that they might make money. But with Amos this was their crime. They sought a change of rulers, and a chance to make money. They will doubtless plead guilty to the charge which Amos has brought against them.

Next, Amos is greatly concerned, that the credit of the debtor States will be resuscitated under the new Administration. He is alarmed at the prospect; starts back from it with affected horror. Once down, he wants to keep them down. He says, in case of the revival of their credit, the bonds they have given for \$200,000,-000 will be worth \$200,000,000! This, he thinks,

Amos makes his dolorous appeal to "farmers.

kind and paternal feelings of the good man were of America," warning them against the bad ef distressed and assailed, even while stretched fects of having the credit of the country restored; Unhappily for Amos, all these classes have had too much experience already of the bad effects of the want of credit.

> Amos complains that the Republicans "rude v assailed the late Administration." Doubtless it seemed "tremendous." It would have been more gentle to have said nothing.

Amos brings in charge against the presen Administration, that it has not restored in full the prosperity of the country in three weeks.

"Plain men, honest men, listen," says Amos State stocks are to be brought up to a par! Could any thing be so horrible? "Let not names deceive you. Wolves appear in sheep's clothing." Yes, we have had good proof of

The old cry of foreign influence is not forgot ten by Amos, and he fears that people will yet cross the Atlantic to "start another coon-skin chase, with hard cider, log cabin, and every cunning and corrupt contrivance and appliance which can induce a man to tell a lie or raise a vell." These savage yells of "coon skins, hard eider, and log cabin," are " tremendous" in the

Amos says: "We cannot describe the precise shape which the monstrous project will assume," but sure he is, it will be "monstrous and tremendous." Amos is fully persuaded that the leaders of the party now in power have got some plan on foot to relieve the country, and this to him is a great subject of alarm.

One part of this plan, he thinks, is a National Bank. "Debts and banks," Amos says, "go together. Banks create debts, and debts create banks." Or, as the boy wrote down in his task they want a chance to get up again. for his schoolmaster: "Lying is a great sin, Therefore, drunkenness ought to be avoided." A National Bank, we know, is a great sore to Amos and his friends, and they may be excused for being a little morbid on the subject.

Amos thinks we are about to become a nation of princes and paupers, and that the "log cabin" is nothing more or less than an incipient prison house. This last idea doubtless was suggested by the caricature representing Martin Van Buren caught in a log cabin, one end of which the Republicans had set upon a figure four, with a barrel of hard cider underneath, which tempted drink, that they sprung it, and caught Mr. Van Buren. General Jackson having heard of his successor's troubles, came to his aid with a bag of Cotton for a fulcrum, a hickory pole for a lever, and worked away with all his weight, but only succeeded in starting up one corner, just enough for a rat to get out. Van Buren's head inger pointing to the door way, which, it appeared, was banked up by an avalanche of CLAY. This, doubtless, is the origin of Amos's vision of the Log Cabin prison. We dont-wonder.

Amos estimates the cost of every loco-foco vote ought over to the Republicans the last Presidential campaign at \$30, the aggregate of which dollars. Unless loco-focos can be bought up at a with each other for the be indispensable to the Republicans to carry on this trade in another form, and that nothing can no wprevent it "but a peal of popular thunder." This, he thinks, would frighten and deter them. Amos becomes quite frantic. He says, "it is enough to crush our mountains, dry up the fountains of our rivers, and blast our fields and pastures with the barrenness of Sahara!" Tremendous!"

"Farmers of the North and West," he cries, planters of the South! Would you like to see it ?"

But finally, Amos gives warning, that all these measures will be pronounced and treated as unconstitutional and void of obligation. The people will cast them off.

"Merciful God!" Amos exclaims, in view of the prospect before him. It is, indeed, to him, quite "tremendous."

Nevertheless, Amos be patient for a little season, and let us try. It is true, you are out of office just now, and we are almost inclined to symenough, your turn may possibly come round

DEMAGOGISM. A man that works on feeling and prejudice,

without reason, for political ends, is a demagogue. A press that prompts and nourishes such moral trash is of the same character. The symptoms of demagogism, in the political mountebank, are certain cant words and phrases, which rouse the feelings, but lead to no reflection. In the press it is manifested in the same way, with this addition, that, instead of emphasis of voice and manner, which characterize the mountebank in the utterance of his key note words and phrases, it employs large staring capitals and italicised words. For example, look into the Globe and Expositor. These artifices are intended to strike the senses, not the mind. The people of this country had long been imposed upon in this way. But the year 1840 was an epoch in our history, which brought the people back to reflection and common sense.-The Globe, Kendall's Expositor, and other Loco-foco prints are still at their old tricks.-Look on their sheets, and behold the CAPI-TALS, the italicised sentences, exclamations, cant words, cant phrases, and other demagogi-

The American people think now. There was for example, the old song of foreign influence and British gold-all used up the moment it was proved to have bought up an army of Loco-focos, inasmuch as it was no great compliment to the party. It proved too much to be palatable. That cry, kept up by demagogues and a demagogical press, once had great influence. Now it has none, as the people are averse to a libel passed on themselves. Neither Benton's denunciations, nor the Globe's screaches, planters, mechanics, and other workingmen nor Kendall's staring capitals, nor ever so many

cal artifices of the kind. But it is too late .-

NATIONAL BANK is now held up in capitals as a horrific sign, just at a time when it seems to operate rather as a lure than a terror. The people are beginning to think,-" Well, after all, we did well with a national bank, and have done very badly since we had none. If the Government can give us a good and safe one, constitutional, and send to the penitentiary or hang the first and every officer that is accommodated out of the bank with which he is connected, we'll try it again. Huzza! for a National Bank on such terms." If we do not mistake, there is a strong current of popular feeling setting that way just now, as the only remedy for our commercial, monetary, financial, and fiscal disasters. No use, Amos, Blair, Rives &Co., in parading capitals, and setting up italics against the current. The tune of Demagogues palls on the public ear. The people want reason, common sense, not big words, high sounding phrases, and appeals to feeling. Old prejudices are assuming new shapes. Better handle them cautiously.

italics produce one bit of effect, as they intend;

but the contrary. The people see and under-

It is remarkable, that all the demagogical cant that has been of so much avail in the politics of this country, is loosing its influence. They who trade in that species of capital, if not content to go into an honest business, must make a new shift, and get up something new. When they have got so far as to be forced to exclaim in despair, like Amos, in his Expositor, "merciful God !" (we beg pardon for such profanity, but it seems necessary to show what trouble they are in) it may be well for them, and time for them,

We congratulate the people of this country for these symptoms, that demagogism is getting to be appreciated. The people wont hear it; they are disgusted with it; they are nauseated to the very bottom of their stomachs. They want good, sound, common sense-practical measures -redeeming, restoring measures-something that will bring back prosperity. They have lost nearly all, got down to the bottom of the hill, and know well where to lay the fault. Now,

It wont do, Amos-it wont do, Messieurs Blair & Rives, to try to deceive the people any longer. No more cant, no more demagogism, no more appeals to old worn out prejudices. It is as bad stock as the United States Bank. Both require equally to have their charters renewed, to cut down their capitals, and to recommence business in an honest way.

FIRST OF MAY.-CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The last two months have been characterized by cold wet, windy and disagreeable weather. Never, in this climate, to our recollection, has winter contended so so many thirsty loco-focos to crawl under for a fiercely against the advances of spring. We have had a succession of snow storms, rains, heavy clouds, and high winds. The earth has been wet and coldthe buds and blossoms have come slowly forth and late—the seeds sown by the husbandman have been chilled and rotted in the earth, and, in some parts of the country, fearful apprehensions and actual distress have been produced among the farmers. We have known gardens made early in March, even farther was to be seen at the grated window, with his North than this. Now, it has not been deemed prudent to prepare the gardens here, and the first of May

May-day, hitherto so gay and joyous, has come and gone, and no Flower Queen is seen. The elements have dealt rashly with her subjects. Such as have ventured forth, are chilled and drooping, and others have hidden their heads till the sun shall begin to drive away the wintry damps, and the Queen of May the majority having been, we believe, 140,000 shall come forth in new life and beauty. Then will -was of course between four and five million of the tulip and the hyacinth, the lily and the rose, vie cheaper rate, Amos thinks a National Bank will face of nature will begin to glery in the beauty of the flowers, and the whole air become redelest with delightful perfumes. Sad weather; how have stunned the flowers, and disappointed their fair lady patronesses. Surly dog; we trust the sun and the earth will triumph over you yet, and, in their reciprocal achievements, give us assurance that, although clouds and darkness may endure for a time, yet sun shine and joy come at last. If the "King of Day" should condescend to show

nimself for any length of time again to an admiring world, we commend the ladies, who love to promenade to the environs of the Capitol. There are few spots in the world more beautiful than those green arbors, tasteful flower beds, jet d'eaux, grassy slopes, monuments, artificial lakes, and pleasant shades. There is a delightful mixture of works of art, though few, and the sweetest productions of nature. When time shall have matured the plan of the Government, it will be perhaps the most beautiful artificial enclosure in the Union. It is becoming more and more frequented in the morning and evening walks of our citizens, by ladies and gentlemen, and as it is the only public enclosure suitable for promenading, it will finally become to Washington, though on a smaller scale, what the pathise. But, if you cheer up, and live long Mall is to Boston, or what the Regent's Park is to London. But the mere mention of Regent's Rark, or the Battery, or the Boulevards, are, of course, sufficient to excite the envy of a Washingtonian. The Capital of the United States has no public enclosures, except such as are necessary to hem in the Government Buildings, and they are only large enough to keep the world outside at a convenient distance when the gates are closed.

But the vegetation and the weather at the present moment, are at least four weeks "behind their time." It is stated in our exchange papers, that there was eleighing a few days ago in the State of New York .effects produced, it appears to us, by the immense quantities of ice which have drifted down in mountainous masses from the polar regions. The Great Western arrived last week at New York, reports that she coasted along some seventy miles of ice islands, some of them more than two hundred feet high! off New Foundland.

The packet ship South America from Liverpool, reports the same fact.

This unwelcome neighbor has been pouring in upon us for some weeks past a succession of N.E. winds and storms, which are the terror of the invalid and the annovance of the healthful.

ILLINOIS .- We believe no special election for members of Congress has been ordered in this State, so that it will very likely be unrepresented at the Extra

Preparations for the regular contest on the first Monday in August continue. In the First District, Hon. John Reynolds, V. B. is a candidate, with two or three others of like faith.

In the Second, Hon. S. H. Anderson, V. B. Lieut. Governor, is regularly nominated by his party. Hon. Zadok Casey, is also a candidate. He is inflexibly hostile to the Sub-treasury, is not averse to a National Bank, and avows his readiness to give a liberal and

independent support to the new Administration. In the Third District, Hon. John T. Stuart, present Republican member, is a candidate, and can hardly be beaten. Murray M'Connell, of Morgan Co., is proposed as the Opposition candidate.